






Non stationary tank and storage tank comparison

This document describes the various storage tank applications experienced within the commerce, industry and construction sector. The purpose of this document is to associated tank or tank vehicle terminology with code application. Comm 10 has and continues to adopt NFPA 385 – Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Tanks and the respective vehicle or chassis that are defined in the NFPA 385 standard are assumed to be constructed properly under the respective NFPA 385 standard criteria.

Reference	Definition	Example
Scope of NFPA 385-1-1.1	This standard shall apply to tank vehicles to be used for the transportation of asphalt or normally stable flammable and combustible liquids with a flash point below 200°F (93.4°C). It shall provide minimum requirements for the design and construction of cargo tanks and their appurtenances and shall set forth certain matters pertaining to tank vehicles.	
Cargo Tank NFPA 385-1-2.4	Any tank having a liquid capacity in excess of 110 gal (418 L) used for carrying flammable and combustible liquids or asphalt and mounted permanently or otherwise upon a tank vehicle. The term cargo tank does not apply to any container used solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for the propulsion of the tank vehicle upon which it is mounted.	    

**Tank, Full-Trailer
NFPA 385-1-2.13**

Any vehicle with or without auxiliary motive power, equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof, used for the transportation of flammable and combustible liquids or asphalt, and so constructed that practically all of its weight and load rests on its own wheels.



**Tank, Semi-Trailer
NFPA 385-1-2.14**

Any vehicle with or without auxiliary motive power, equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof, used for the transportation of flammable and combustible liquid or asphalt, and so constructed that, when drawn by a tractor by means of a *fifth wheel connection*, some part of its load and weight rests upon the towing vehicle.



**Tank Truck NFPA
385-1-2.15**

Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon and used for the transportation of flammable and combustible liquids or asphalt.

The industry refers to these vehicles as "Tankwagons," which is not the same as the Comm 10 "Tank Wagon."





**Tank Vehicle NFPA
385-1-2.16**

Any tank truck, tank full-trailer, or tractor and tank semi-trailer combination.



Portable Tank

NFPA 30A-3.1.19.3 Any closed vessel having a liquid capacity in excess of 60 gal and not intended for fixed installation, including intermediate bulk containers (IBC) as defined and regulated by the US Department of Transportation.

NFPA 30-4.2.3 maximum capacity of portable tank is 793 gallons.



Mobile Tank

Any tank having a liquid capacity in excess of 60 gal used for storing flammable and combustible liquids and not mounted permanently or otherwise upon a tank vehicle or chassis capable of road travel, and not intended for fixed placement. This tank storage concept is acceptable for construction sites, farms, and locations where it is practical to move the tank (typically by lifting equipment) to off-road motorized equipment for dispensing, rather than drive the motorized equipment to the tank. A mobile tank must meet NFPA 30 or NFPA 395 requirements.



Tank Wagon

Any tank or multiple tanks mounted permanently or otherwise upon a chassis having a liquid capacity in excess of 60 gallon, but no more than 1,100 gallon total capacity, used for carrying flammable and combustible liquid while located at a site for fueling equipment used on the site. The tank wagon is not designed and constructed under NFPA 385 criteria and therefore must be towed empty on the road for transport and placement.



Service tank

Service tank means a tank used for a limited period of time during the servicing of liquid filled equipment to temporarily hold liquids during the servicing or relocation of the equipment. Product in the service tank is transferred back into the equipment or determined unsuitable for use and moved to disposal. Service tanks are outside the scope of Comm 10.

No photo available at this time.

Accumulator reservoirs

Accumulator reservoirs mean a tank or vessel used to receive or supply a fluid that is integral to the operation of equipment, such as, but not limited to tanks supplying oil to hydraulic lifts or used to cool electric power transmission equipment.

Accumulator reservoirs are outside the scope of Comm 10.



Pick-up mounted refueling tank.

A commercially manufactured single or double compartment tank designed to fit across the bed of a pickup truck. Tanks are typically 60 to 120 gallon capacities.

The Comm 10 does not regulate this application.



Marine craft tank vehicle

Any tank having a liquid capacity in excess of 60 gal used for carrying flammable or combustible liquids and mounted permanently or otherwise upon a vessel or barge capable of water transportation. The tank is not solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for the propulsion of, or support of equipment on, the vessel upon which it is mounted. Marine craft tank vehicles must receive Commerce Material Approval prior to being placed into service.



Transport truck to delivery truck transfer

Prohibited by Comm 10 code.



Fire-Resistant Tank

A Fire-Resistant Tank is an atmospheric aboveground tank provided with fire-resistive protection for the tank structure and its supports from exposures to a high intensity liquid pool fire, which is listed in accordance with the provisions contained in UL 2080, Standard for Fire Resistant Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, or an equivalent standard.



Protected Aboveground Tank.

A Protected Aboveground Tank is An atmospheric aboveground tank provided with integral secondary containment, protection from physical damage, and an insulation system intended to reduce the heat transferred to the primary tank when the tank is exposed to a high intensity liquid pool fire, which is listed in accordance with UL 2085, Standard for Protected Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, or an equivalent standard.

Tanks built to this standard typically have an insulating material in the interstitial space that provides the higher fire exposure rating.



Open-top Tank

An open top tank has the surface of the product exposed to the ambient atmosphere. Open top tanks are common within the manufacturing sector where dipping and coating of materials take place. Below grade open-top tanks must have leak detection and corrosion protection as required for traditional underground storage tanks.



Bulk Plant

"Bulk plant" means a facility used for temporary bulk storage of gasoline, diesel fuel, and similar liquid products, prior to the distribution of these products by tank vehicle to retail, commercial, or consumer outlets.



Terminal Facility

A large facility for storing and handling petroleum products. A terminal is usually located adjacent to a petroleum product pipeline, a refinery, a railroad, or a waterfront ship-berthing area. A distinguishing characteristic of a terminal is multiple field erected storage tanks, however the facility may have a combination of aboveground and underground tanks.



Loading Rack

A structure at a terminal or bulk plant, consisting of a grade level or elevated platform, loading arms, controls, bonding devices etc., designed for use in loading compartments of a tank vehicle. Loading racks may have both top and bottom loading capability.



Transfer Point

The location on property where product is transferred between a storage tank and a delivery vehicle.



Fuel Dispensing Area

The “dispensing area” is a zone around or from the stationary or mobile dispenser that extends a distance of 20 feet horizontally from the corners of the dispenser body, exclusive of the length of the hose and nozzle.

